THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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☞ When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1834.

SNAPPING FIRE-WOOD.—Chesnut and other kinds of timber that snap when burning, uniformly do so (when the logs are cleft or split) in a direction from the bark or outside, towards the centre or heart of the tree; therefore, if the wood be laid upon the fire with the bark outwards, or towards the room, the evil and danger arising from snapping will be obviated. TRY IT.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—The farewell address of the late Editor of the "Southern Agriculturist," which we publish in our present number, is worthy the particular regard of every farmer and planter. Mr. Legare has served his patrons and the public long, faithfully, and we trust efficiently, as the conductor of a highly useful periodical; and we feel regret at thus parting with one who has been an honor to the fraternity of Editors. While our best wishes for his success in future employments, and for his general happiness, accompany him to the retirement he has chosen, we most heartily commend his "farewell address" to the serious consideration of every tiller of the soil, especially those of the Southern States. We deem it one of the most valuable articles which we have given our readers for a long time.

SEASONABLE CAUTIONS.—Will our readers excuse us for calling their attention to the necessity, at this season of the year, of great caution in the care of their fires, and more especially of the ashes removed from their fireplaces. Numerous indeed, and serious are the calamities, that occur every winter from the want of care in the disposal of the ashes by servants. An old box or barrel is such a handy thing in which to deposit them; and then, says the disobedient domestic, who has been told *never* to put them into any wooden vessel—(but *have* your servants been told it?)—Ia! I have put ashes into boxes and barrels hundreds of times, and never burnt a house yet; master is a great deal too particular about *some* things. We would say to housekeepers, look sharply to it; and provide some fire-proof receptacle for your ashes; and then, which is fully as important, see *yourself* that *it*, and nothing else, be used for this purpose.

In connexion with this subject, we would also strongly advise the protection by insurance against fire, of your buildings, and all other property liable to destruction by this remorseless agent. Insurance costs but little, and the thought of it at all times is so comfortable, and the benefit so important in case of accident, that we strongly recommend it to every property owner both in town and country.

One more danger occurs to our mind, that exists in nearly every family, especially where there are small children; it is that of their clothes being ignited by too near approach to the fire in cold weather. The best preventive of this calamity—too shocking to be thought of without a shudder, and yet of frequent occurrence—is a fire fender, made of wire, at least two feet high, to guard that fire at least where the children mostly stay, and at which they must be occasionally left by themselves. Therefore whoever has not insurance against fire, a fire proof for ashes, and a high fender for the nursery, will we hope, lose no time in procuring them.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.—A subscriber who had been reminded that his subscription to the Farmer & Gardener was still unpaid, writes us (inclosing his money) as follows. TWO-THIRDS of our subscribers are at this moment in the same situation, and we are *suffering* for the pitiful $5 due from each, while they forget it! Let none think hard of our dropping them a request by mail, if on reading this, they forget the way to their pockets.

STAFFORD, Harford Co., Dec. 10, 1834.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 8th just received. I have been a subscriber to your work since commencement, and it has not been from inability or unwillingness to pay the amount of subscription, but entirely neglect. Inclosed are $5, amount due you.—I have seen several communications in your paper recommending Bone Dust as a Manure—would thank you to inquire through your paper or otherwise, where the Bones can be procured in quantities, either ground or not, and the price at which this manure can be obtained. If to be had at any reasonable price, and in considerable quantities, much use would be made of it in my neighborhood.

Yours, respectfully, —— ——.

[Will some person who has the information asked for, be so kind as to communicate it through this paper? EDITOR.]

DAHLIA EXHIBITIONS.—The autumnal Dahlia Exhibition of London, held lately in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, was visited in one day by above twelve thousand persons, among whom was the Lord and Lady Mayoress, and a great display of beauty and fashion. The whole was quite a fete, the grounds being decorated with marques and fanciful booths, flags, &c. The full band of the Goldstream Guards was in attendance. Nothing but Dahlias were exhibited—yet the specimens consisted of many thousands—of richer and more varied colors than were ever before seen in England. The prizes given were worth contending for—one gentleman getting a rich gold medal for the best collection of one hundred blooms.

ACTION OF TANNIN, &c. ON THE ROOTS OF PLANTS.—M. Silvestre, and M. Payen, jun. French chemists, by a variety of scientific experiments, have adopted the following conclusions:—

1st. That Tannin, even in small quantities, acts deleteriously on the roots of certain plants:

2dly. That Acids in small proportions are hurtful to germination:

3dly. That Alkalies in small quantity are favorable to the progress of vegetation:

4thly. That the saturation of the acidity, developed during germination, hastens its progress and favors the ulterior development.

These experiments account for one of the useful effects of lime, of vegetable ashes, and calcareous marl, and for the the unfavorable influence of alkalies, *used in too great quantity, or unequally distributed.—Boston Courier.*

POTATOES.—It has been a mooted question whether it is a good plan to cut potatoes in planting. A correspondent of the New-England Farmer, Ellsworth, has made an experiment, by planting an acre in alternate rows. The rows of uncut potatoes produced 458 bushels; the cut potatoes produced 336; making a difference of 122 bushels in favor of the uncut. He however used 22 bushels more of seed in planting the uncut potatoes.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Invisible Visible Ink.—Mix alum with lemon juice; this ink will be invisible until dipt in water.

THE FARMER.

Farewell Address of the Editor of the Southern Agriculturist.

With the present number, we close our Editorial career, and retire once more into private life. This resolution has not been the offspring of the moment, but for sometime contemplated by us, and in carrying it into effect, we only perform that, which our other duties render necessary.

It is now seven years since first we commenced the task of Editing this work, and having brought it into existence, and conducted it thus far, we cannot part with it, and dissolve all our relationship, with its readers without regret. We have withdrawn from all agricultural pursuits, and it is more than probable, we shall never again resume the task which we now abandon. Other pursuits claim our attention, and our health requires that we should cease to labour at the desk. But we cannot thus sever the ties which have bound us together, as Editor and Reader, without feelings of melancholy regret, which is heightened, when we think that in now bidding you farewell, we bid you farewell forever. During the period we have laboured in this vocation, we have formed many valuable acquaintances: with some, we have become personally intimate, but with many, our intercourse has been but by letter, and yet, not the less familiar, for being personally unknown to each other. Wherever we have travelled in these States, we have found acquaintances, who have known us as Editor of this work, and who have most cheerfully extended to us all the hospitalities for which these Southern States have become so well and so justly celebrated. Wherever we have gone, we have had every facility extended to us for inspecting the agricultural operations of that particular section of country, and even the minor operations of plantations have not been hid from us. Our object in all our agricultural excursions has been, to gain information, that might be useful to our readers, and the planters of the South generally. Our motive appeared to be justly appreciated, and we have ever met with the greatest politeness and hospitality, whilst nothing which was thought worthy, was withheld from us, even when the practices were admitted not to be such as they might or ought to be. Nor has this been all. No sooner had it become known that we contemplated making such excursions, as frequently as other circumstances admitted than invitation after invitation was proffered to us, and it would take us many years to accept of all we now have on hand, devoting the time we usually allotted to them, and others have more recently been extended to us.

And now we part: but permit us at parting to point out a few of the defects, which appear most prominent to us, and to suggest a few improvements. In all we have to say, we must be brief, for neither space nor time will allow us more than merely to notice them.

The subject of Rotation of Crops and Manures—should command your serious attention. Without referring to the mooted point of what is the cause, or entering in the least into the discussion, it is sufficient for us to know, that any vegetable grown long on the same soil deteriorates, even when the ground is annually manured, unless the manure used, possesses the peculiar nutriment fitted for it, and so true is this admitted to be, that it is acted on even by the market gardeners, near London, where rents are enormous, and manures made free use of. It is stated, moreover, on high authority, that it is a practice with them to lay down a part of their grounds in grasses, finding that the rotation of garden vegetables is not sufficient, and that by pursuing this course, their profits are increased.

If then it be so necessary, where manures are used to such an extent, as would astonish us in this country, how much more necessary must it be where so little is used, and where the supply is so limited? Rotation of crops, is in some measure, a substitute for manuring, and it is well known, that after plants of a certain class, have exhausted the soil of all nutriment which will support them, other plants will grow most luxuriantly on it, and be for sometime very productive. These, in turn, exhaust the soil of their peculiar food, and have to yield their places to others. And such is the course pointed out by nature throughout the vegetable world, whether it be in the forest or in prairie, the cultivated or uncultivated land.

But a rotation of crops can seldom, if ever, be substituted for manuring, and should never be considered in that light, for although each plant may have a certain specific food, without which it cannot thrive, and which it may obtain by a change of soil, and which is not necessary for the healthy growth of other plants, which are to succeed, yet there are certain elementary constituents necessary for *all* plants, and which are required by all and consumed by all, and which can only be supplied by the annual decay of the vegetables which grow on the soil, or by manures. Where the operation is left to nature, the first takes place, but when man interferes, the second must be resorted to. The object, however, of manuring should not be merely to keep the soil at its pristine fertility, but to improve and make it more productive. To effect this, care should be taken that a greater quantity is added to a field than is taken from it. Nor should it be a matter of indifference what manure is carried into particular fields, for while some manures would be exceedingly beneficial in one field, they might be inoperative or the very reverse in another. Nor is it always necessary that the manure should contain either vegetable or animal substances. To a stiff clay soil, the addition of pure sand very often proves highly beneficial, and clayey is the proper corrective of a light soil. Wood ashes, lime and marl, are most excellent manures when properly applied. But of all manures, that which is obtained from the stable and farm-yard, is the most beneficial, and consequently most to be prized. The greatest attention, therefore, should be paid to the collecting and augmenting of it. We need not here enter more fully into this branch of our subject. Our readers need only to refer to the back volumes of this journal for all information necessary. The subject is undergoing investigation daily, and as these investigations shall bring to light new discoveries, they will be given in the *succeeding numbers* of this work.

The next subject we call your attention to, is the care of your *Live Stock*. It is all important to a planter, that he should have an ample supply of manure: with it he goes on to realize a fortune, and without it, he will at best, but remain stationary. How many planters have been ruined, and how many are there, who scarce make their income and expenditures meet: In many cases this is more owing to a neglect of collecting and applying manures, than any other cause. Content with what the natural fertility of the soil yields, the production of their fields become less in each succeeding year, and instead of supplying the waste which takes place, by the application of manures, they, in many cases, emigrate to the "far West," leaving all the comforts of civilization, and tearing asunder all the tender ties of early life. Others are content to drag on thus, provided they can but live; when it would require but little exertion on their part, to place them in comfortable, if not affluent circumstances.

A proper attention to the stock of the plantation, (for all have more or less) would go far to relieve the embarrassments of the planter, in this respect. Let his horses and cattle, his sheep and hogs, be properly attended to; let them be taken care of, during winter, and have their pens well littered, and he will be amply repaid by the quantity of manure he will have in the spring, to enrich those spots which are poorest. But even apart from the additional quantity of manure which would be made by proper attention, the many comforts yielded by a well kept stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, are sufficient inducements of themselves, to cause us to pay more attention to them than we do. Instead, therefore, of permitting them to roam at large during the winter, and losing a large number annually in the bogs of the swamps, let them be housed, fed, and well littered. Let no one say that this cannot be done, or only accomplished on a small scale. The success which has attended Dr. H. Ravenel, refutes this opinion. His stock is large, they are all housed and fed during the winter, and this is done by him, on three separate plantations, on each of which, the number of cattle, sheep and hogs, are considerable: nor does Dr. Ravenel possess any facility for feeding them, not within the reach of all planters; but he is provident, and his cattle fare well.

Another point to which we would call your attention, is the *want of system* on most of our plantations. It is but too common for all the operations of the plantation to be performed, as it were on the spur of the moment, and not with that order and regularity which should always govern. Were our plantations under a more systematic arrangement, the labourers divided and properly apportioned to the various works suited to their strength or ability:—the crops properly equalized as to quantity, so that neither may predominate to the injury of the rest; a strict accountability enforced, both from the overseer or manager, and from each driver or head of a gang; our planters would have far less trouble in the management of their plantations, and their profits, without doubt, be much increased. In order to facilitate these operations, as well as for reference, regular books should be kept, in which all the transactions of the plantation should be entered. As an example

of what can be accomplished, we refer our readers to the account of "Hopeton," (the residence of J. Hamilton Couper, Esq.) given by us in the 6th volume of this journal, page 333. This place is well worthy of the attention of all of our planters, more especially the young. It is certainly one of the best conducted plantations in the Southern States, and we have, as yet, met with none as well managed, either here or at the North.

And we would here suggest to our planters, (especially the young,) the propriety of annually appropriating some small portion of their time to making agricultural excursions, and of extending them into distant districts, so as to observe the practices of those who dwell far from them. In all of these excursions, much would be gained. The various plans pursued by each, in the culture of the same crops—the different modes of collecting and applying manures—the management of negroes—the division of labour among them—the various domestic improvements, together with the discussions which would arise from these topics, would impart new views, and afford a fund of information, highly useful to the tourist in particular, and if communicated for publication in this journal, would add much useful information to that which has already been collected in these volumes.

One other suggestion will we make; and it is one which we would wish to be taken into serious consideration. It is the appropriating a small portion of ground annually to the making of experiments in the culture of the various crops, now grown by us, as well as on such plants as it is desirable to introduce, either for use or ornament. With respect to those made on the crops now cultivated, but a very small share of extra attention would be requisite. It would be best, in most cases, to make the experiment in the field where the crop is growing, and where a fair comparison can be made, between that experimented on, and the crop cultivated in the usual mode.

In making these experiments, care should be taken to notice all the accompanying circumstances, and notes should be taken throughout, of all the changes, accompanied with remarks as to the supposed causes of these changes, and at the close of the experiment the greatest accuracy should be observed in ascertaining the result. It should not be left to be guessed at, as is unfortunately, but too frequently done. In a small experiment, a few ounces will make a very large difference in the result of an acre, and how much more in a field of several hundred acres, yet this small variation would not, in all probability, be perceptible to the eye. An experiment, therefore, should not be abandoned, or thought little of because to the eye, no striking results are apparent: but be carried out to its conclusion, and then adjudged according to its merits. Nor should one experiment cause us either to adopt or abandon any theory we may have taken up. The season, the time of commencing, the soil, and various other causes, may make a considerable difference in the result of different years. Three years at least should be allotted to each experiment before a final adjudication as to its merits should take place, and it be acted on. Nor should we abandon an experiment because it does not succeed on one kind of soil. What may prove a failure on sandy land, may succeed admirably on one of a clayey texture, and *vice versa*. No experiment should be undertaken until well digested, but when undertaken, should be persevered in, until the precise result is satisfactorily ascertained. We need scarcely say that all of these experiments should be recorded and the records carefully preserved.

But, with the greatest industry and perseverance, a planter can make but comparatively few experiments in the course of his life, whilst in every department, so much remains yet to be ascertained and settled. In many, we are compelled to follow the tracks pursued by our ancestors, without knowing whether they are correct or not, and whether a small variation would not produce more happy results. Hence arises the necessity of a more united action among the agriculturists, and hence, the benefit which arises from giving publicity to all experiments made. In former years, did a planter make a discovery, or an experiment which he thought might be useful to his brother planters, or wish to communicate his practice, (and in which he may have been eminently successful,) he was obliged to publish it at his own cost in pamphlet form, or insert it in the papers of the day, crowded among political and other news, and where it was seldom noticed, and could never be referred to, unless taken care of at the moment. This was discouraging, and consequently, but few agricultural communications were ever made. How different is the state of affairs now, both in Europe and in America, but more especially in the latter. In the United States, there are no less than eleven or twelve journals devoted almost exclusively to Agriculture and Horticulture, and numbers of others of a miscellaneous character, in which these subjects regularly occupy a conspicuous place.

The Agriculturist and Horticulturist, will not therefore, hereafter, have any excuse for their ignorance, for in these journals are collected, the opinions, the experiments, the practices and experience of many of our most valued and experienced planters, and in these journals the young, have a fund of information, to commence with, which those of the present day had not, and they consequently will start with advantages almost incalculable, they will commence at that point where the experience of the present day terminates, and which but for these journals, would have yet remained in obscurity.

But are not those who now occupy the field, and those who are to succeed, bound to continue a practice, by which so much good has already resulted, and which bids fair to be productive of so much more? We hesitate not in saying they are. Sheer justice would require it of them. Have they not received much from the rich stores of experience of others, and shall they profit by it, and not in return add somewhat to the fund from which they have benefitted so freely and so much? But this would not be all, for in so doing, they would not only be contributing their share, but setting a praiseworthy example to others, which if followed generally, would be productive of the happiest results.

And now planters of the South we turn to you. Have you no experiments to make, no experience to communicate? The whole world is in motion, and the march is onward. Will you be content to slumber and to indolently, to pursue the old and beaten course because your fathers did so before you? Will you remain in ignorance whilst the rest of the world are becoming enlightened, or at most remain stationary, whilst they advance? Surely not. Investigate then for yourself, and communicate the result of your investigations. There are peculiarities in the climate, soil, and crops of the South, that require this of you, and will amply repay all your trouble and your care. The theories, and experiments of the phisiologists of more Northern regions, will aid you in your pursuits; but still there is much which is yet obscure, in that which is common to both climes. The field is yet open for research, and more especially does the South claim your attention. Science has as yet scarcely deigned to cast her eyes on this region of the world, to investigate the peculiarities of our climate, and the action which is exerted by it on all the various operations of husbandry. Be this then your care, and your field of labour.

But let not the plain and honest farmer who makes no pretence to scientific acquirements, think that he has nought to do—he may and can aid most materially in improving the agriculture of his native State, let him make his experiments, let him record them carefully, and communicate them, together with his opinions and experience, for the benefit of all. And thus, whilst those whose acquirements, enable them to enter into scientific research, and to point out the laws of nature which govern, he will, by his experiments, either confirm or confute the theories laid down, and thus by producing a more correct knowledge, enable those in search of truth to draw juster inferences, and proceed in their agricultural pursuits with a more correct knowledge of what ought to be done and what avoided.

And now, Readers of the Agriculturist, farewell:—our task is done, and we now retire from a pursuit which has always afforded us pleasure, and again sink back to our former privacy. To the Agriculturists of the South, we feel under peculiar obligations, for the kind support and indulgence they have extended towards us, and we hope ever to remember them with gratitude. Years will roll on, and we shall soon be forgotten by most of you, but often shall we recur to these years, with feelings of unmingled pleasure, and our only regret will be that our connexion has been so short.

And now, once more, we bid you a long, a last *farewell*.

JOHN D. LEGARE.

Charleston, December 1st, 1834.

Instinct of Plants.—Dr. Hancock says, if a vessel of water is placed within six inches of a cucumber vine, that in 24 hours time, the vine will alter the direction of its branches, and not stop till it comes in contact with the water. And if a pole is placed at a considerable distance from an unsupported vine, the branches of which are proceeding in a contrary direction from that towards the pole, the vine will in a short time alter its course, and not stop till it clings round the pole. But the same vine will carefully avoid attaching itself to low vegetables nearer to it, as the cabbage, &c. Dr. Darwin gives several instances of the instinct of plants.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[The following is the conclusion of the chapter we published last week, on feeding or foddering neat cattle. It was accidentally omitted by the printer. We shall give other chapters of the same excellent book hereafter.]

[From the Farmer's and Grazier's Guide.]

Neat Cattle.—*Of Water.*

Improper feeding is as we have endeavoured to shew, injurious to neat cattle generally; but improper management, with respect to water, is productive of more serious consequences still; and is the chief origin of what is called among veterinary surgeons, *predisposition* to *disease*; in other words, the animal structure is, by mismanagement, rendered peculiarly liable to disease, and is then acted upon by the slightest cause.

Thus, a superabundance of water induces the quarter-ill, red-water, and scouring; while a smaller quantity than is proper, is often a main cause of inflammatory disorders.

Filthy or impure water should be avoided, as productive of the most serious consequences; it has been proved, beyond all doubt, that impure water given to pregnant cows is a more certain cause of abortion, or slipping of the calf, than any other, and also engenders bad udders, red-water, and scouring, and materially diminishes the quantity of the milk, and injures the quality of the butter and cheese.

Neat cattle, but particularly cows, should be watered twice a day, and in summer three times; this is the more necessary when they are kept on dry food: the water should be pure and transparent; the best of all is that which has been agitated by passing through a mill, as it is then softer, and more favourable to digestion. It is a dangerous prejudice, that muddy or stagnant water is not injurious; we have just given a decided opinion on this subject, and shall in the course of our observations give several cases to support that opinion.

It is always adviseable, when it can be conveniently accomplished, to pump the water intended for cattle-drink in troughs of stone or cement; the best ponds of water being liable to impurity from several causes; as one of these, it may be observed, that cattle invariably void their excrement either in the pond, or near it, immediately after drinking, and as there is generally a sloping bank to the pond, the dung must, in some degree, run down into the water, and by engendering various descriptions of the insect and vermin race, render it impure and unwholesome.

On a farm in Gloucestershire, three successive farmers were nearly ruined from the losses they sustained by their cattle dying, and for which they could give no reason, and of course could devise no remedy. The fourth occupant, however, a man of experience, finding in the first three years that all endeavours failed to secure him from the losses sustained by his predecessors, and thinking that possibly the water might be some cause of the evil, he fenced off his ponds, and pumped the water into troughs, to which he regularly drove his cattle to drink, morning, noon, and evening; in a short time they became healthy; no more deaths took place; and the quantity and quality of his butter and cheese were much improved.

At another place in the West of England, a piece of good grass was reserved for some cattle, they being at work on the adjoining land. They were attacked, soon after they had been turned in, with violent scouring. Supposing the grass might be the cause, they were put into another piece of pasture, where there was no water; on which account they were driven back to the former field, to drink, no suspicion being entertained that the water could in the remotest degree be the cause; it was a pond of spring water, and considered very wholesome. The scouring, however, increased, so much so, that they became much reduced both in flesh and strength, and at last voided blood with their excrement. It was now considered essential that the water should be carefully examined, and upon a closer investigation an immense number of different kinds of reptiles were discovered therein: a considerable quantity of lime was then thrown into the pond and stirred about, when an astonishing sight presented itself—myriads of reptiles were seen coming to the surface, and leaping about to escape from the almost-boiling water. After some time, the pond was cleared out, and two or three wheelbarrows full of various kinds of reptiles were taken out of it. The pond was again filled, and after a day or two, the cattle were put back again into the field, and soon recovered from their scouring.

The water of ponds surrounded with ash-trees is often during the summer covered with the cantharis or blistering fly, which the wind blows from the leaves of the trees. These insects when swallowed with the water are certainly poisonous. This is particularly the case in France, but not so much so in England; still, the same cause exists, though in a less degree, wherever ponds are overhung by banks of trees.

Water is rendered much softer, and produces more milk by being blanched, as it is termed; that is, by having a little bran or meal stirred into it; but water so prepared must not be kept too long, as it is apt to ferment and become sour. During the heat of summer, cows are very apt to become costive, particularly where they are kept principally on dry food; in this case it will be necessary to give them water in which bran and linseed have been boiled; and even if they are not costive it will be proper to add, occasionally, about a sixth part of a pint of vinegar to every pail of water, and especially so when the water is but of an indifferent quality, or when the weather is very hot and dry.

It is a fact, that when cattle have been accustomed to drink impure water, even the washing of a dung-heap, they will acquire a relish for it, and refuse good water, if offered to them: but the consequences arising from this practice, although not always immediate in their visible effects, are certain, and sap the very vitality of the animal's constitution.—We have stated that such a practice is a frequent cause of abortion, and productive of various and serious diseases: and we here repeat the caution, from a conviction that no other water should ever be given to cattle than what is pure, sweet, and wholesome; and that the use of that which is impure, although used for a time with apparent impunity, will not only inevitably produce present disease, but will lay the foundation of a train of disorders which will rarely if ever be eradicated.

From the London Lancet.

Lectures on Veterinary Medicine,

Delivered in the University of London by Mr Youatt—Lecture VII.—(*Concluded.*)

Glanders—its symptoms and post-mortem appearances.

Progress of the Nasal Discharge—Inflammation cannot long continue without producing some disorganization of structure or alteration of function in the affected part; and, the disease having existed for a greater or less length of time, the secretion from the nose is altered in quality as well as increased in quantity, and we have the peculiar viscidity of which all our writers speak, and which cannot be mistaken. The discharge is more pellucid than that of catarrh—it has seldom any offensive smell, it still continues to flow constantly on, and it has a singular stickiness, unpleasantly adhering to the finger, and sometimes in a manner glueing the nostrils together. This also continues for an indefinite period of time until the disease has committed greater ravages on the membrane which is its seat, and the discharge becomes purulent, bloody, fœtid. Ulceration has then taken place in the membrane of the cavity, or of some of the cells connected with it. The colour of the septum will now begin to change. It has usually been described as pale, or livid, or brown, in glanders. In the early stage of the disease, however, it has a decided, and sometimes intense, redness of hue. It indicates inflammation, and the degree of inflammation which exists. But when that inflammation has debilitated the membrane on which it existed, and the process of ulceration commences, it becomes pale, livid, leaden-colored, or brown.

Chancrous Ulceration of the Nostril—The ulceration once established, the disease hastens in its progress, and the sores begin to be visible on the lower part of the septum; they are sores of a peculiar character,—not mere abrasions—not stripes of excoriation as we sometimes see in nasal gleet—not the undefined ragged ulcerations, which are usually consequent on inflammation;—but the chancres,—distinct ulcers, with rounded, elevated, well-defined edges. You will observe their peculiar character in these preserved specimens, and more particularly in this, from the recent subject. You will particularly observe that they are found, not scattered here and there upon the septum, but in regular succession;—they follow the course of the vein which runs down towards the centre of the septum, and contiguous with which, and lying almost in contact with it, are the absorbents of the septum. I beg your particular attention to this, and with reference to another form, or perhaps stage, of glanders which I shall presently have to consider, namely, farcy—inflammation and ulceration of the superficial absorbents, and showing already the connexion between these maladies, or rather their identity.

They run down almost to the orifice of the ductus ad nasum. Let me once more caution you not to confound that orifice with one of these

chancrous ulcers, or to mistake it for the first appearance of ulceration on the lower part of the septum. Take care likewise that you do not mistake for ulcers, little spots of rather concrete mucus lying on the membrane. You would not be the only persons who have done so, somewhat to the compromise of their professional reputation. Always try whether you can rub off the suspicious spot with your finger.

These ulcerations sometimes spread over the greater part of the cavity. In these specimens you may trace them plainly on the æthmoid, and along the inferior edges of the turbinated bones; they occasionally produce, or are accompanied by, caries of these bones; they eat fairly into them, but the ulcers on the septum are in most cases superficial, and the perfect separation is still preserved between the diseased nostril and the sound one. When these chancres appear, the case is usually a lost one; but in a few instances, either by the power of medicine or of nature, these chancres take on a healthy character, and cicatrise and disappear. A fine specimen of this is now on the table. Ulcers have rarely long appeared in the nostrils before the constitution becomes affected; the coat stares; it has a peculiar pen-feathered appearance, scarcely ever seen in simple want of condition. There is a strange dryness and stiffness of the skin, and the hair comes off with the slightest touch; the belly is tucked up to an extraordinary degree, and the strength rapidly declines; there is cough, difficult and painful; the inflammation or ulceration has then travelled down the larynx and trachea, and the lungs are evidently affected; the breathing becomes difficult from another cause; the lining membrane of the nose is thickened by these inflammatory and ulcerative processes; the air-passage is obstructed and almost closed, and each act of respiration is accompanied by a hoarse roaring sound: there is a peculiar tenderness about the forehead; the membrane lining the frontal sinuses is inflamed or ulcerated; the integument of the forehead becomes thickened, and gives an appearance of swelling; the whole head, and face, and muzzle particularly, swell. Farcy now is superadded to glanders, or glanders has degenerated into farcy; or rather, perhaps, more of the absorbents are involved, and little tumours appear about the muzzle, and face, and neck, following the course of the veins (for these point out the direction of the absorbents,) and the tumours rapidly ulcerate. Tumours, still pursuing the path of the absorbents, now appear on the inside of the thighs, and they are connected together by a corded substance; this is the inflamed and enlarged lymphatic; and ulceration, rapidly spreading, soon follows the appearance of these buds. The deeper-seated absorbents are now affected; one or both of the hind legs swell tremendously, and become stiff, hot and tender. The loss of flesh and strength can now be marked every day; the membrane of the nose becomes of a dirty-livid colour; the membrane of the mouth is strangely pallid; the conjunctiva is infiltrated with a yellow fluid, like a sheep with the rot; the discharge from the nose becomes more profuse and insufferably offensive; the animal presents one mass of putrefaction, and at length dies exhausted.

Enlargement of the Submaxillary Glands—I have been delineating the usual succession of symptoms when ulceration has once appeared in the nostril; but, long ere that, possibly many a month before, there is another symptom whence the disease took its name,—enlargement of the submaxillary glands. A portion of the fluid secreted from the membrane of the nose, altered in character by the peculiar inflammation there existing, is reabsorbed; and, as it is conveyed along the lymphatics, some of it passes through the glands, which thus become inflamed and enlarged: in fact they sympathise with every inflammatory affection of the lining membrane of the nose; the horse can scarcely bear the slightest cold without the glands beneath the jaw becoming swollen and tender, and, sometimes, proceeding to suppuration. There is, however, a peculiarity accompanying the inflammation which they take on from the absorption of the virus of glanders; they are rarely large, except at first; still more rarely very hot or tender; but they are characterised by a singular hardness, by their proximity to the jaw-bone, and by their apparent and often actual adhesion to it—the adhesion produced by the inflammatory action going forward in it, and the effusion of coagulable lymph. This hardness and adhesion accompanying discharge from the nostril, and being on the same side as the nostril whence the discharge proceeds, affords proof, not to be controverted, that the animal is glandered. This is a general and decisive symptom, but not an invariable one. We are not justified in pronouncing a horse with slight discharge from the nostril to be safe, because the glands are neither adherent nor much enlarged. We must not forget Mr. Turner's case, in which, although the tumefied gland was on the same side as the discharge, and the disease had existed at least eight months, it was not larger than a kidney-bean, and had not the slightest tenderness or adhesion. I have seen cases in which the distinct gland was not larger than a pea, and others in which there was no enlargement of the glands, and only a thickening, and that a very slight one, of the surrounding cellular texture. Do not, therefore, fall into the common error about this. You may trust to the *adhesion* of the gland, but be not misled by its *looseness*, or even by its *absence* altogether. The widow of the proprietor of some of the Paddington coaches had a horse from one of whose nostrils there had, for a considerable time, been a slight aqueous discharge; there was a little thickening of the subintegumental cellular substance beneath the jaw, and a small loose knot, of the size of a pea, could be felt within it. No one, not even the veterinary attendant, suspected mischief; and it was not until one horse after another had become glandered, and six of them had died, that the true nature of the evil was apparent. Another lesson of caution, Gentlemen,—involving the question of glanders, and the examination with regard to glanders, in some difficulty, but still leaving sufficient to guide you if you will be patient and circumspect.

Diseases resembling Glanders—Strangles has sometimes been mistaken for glanders, but he must have been very inattentive who could have been guilty of such a blunder. Strangles is a disease of young horses; it is accompanied by fever, cough, sore throat, wheezing, enlargement—not of a single small gland, *but of the whole subjacent cellular texture between the jaws*, a phlegmonous tumour forming in it—forming in the *centre* of it—becoming prominent toward the middle, evidently containing a fluid, and at length bursting; and then the fever abating, and the thickening gradually subsiding and the horse doing well. Glanders can scarcely be confounded with common catarrh or sore-throat, or epidemic catarrh with enlargement of the glands of the throat. There is fever—that which is rarely or almost never seen in glanders, loss of appetite, inability to swallow, *profuse* discharge, *mucous*, *purulent*, *irregular*, the gland tender, and hot and moveable. With proper treatment the fever abates, the cough disappears, the swellings subside, and the discharge from the nose gradually ceases.

The post-mortem appearances of glanders are our surest guides to that object at which I have been aiming in this long detail of symptoms—namely, the seat and character of the disease. The nostril is generally more or less blanched, but with spots or lines of inflammation of considerable intensity. Ulceration is almost invariably found, of a chancrous character, on the septum, and often on the æthmoid and turbinated bones. The ulcers evidently follow the course of the absorbents—sometimes almost confined to the course of the main vessel, or, if scattered over the membrane generally, thickest over the path of the lymphatic, and evidently radiating from that line to other parts. These specimens before you place this disposition of the chancrous in the clearest point of view. The æthmoid and turbinated bones are often filled with pus, and sometimes eaten through and carious; but in the majority of cases the ulceration is confined to the external membrane, although there may be pus within. In aggravated cases the disease extends through all the cells of the face and head.

In these specimens you trace its path down the larynx and trachea, and the ulcers still follow one line, that of the main trunks of the absorbents. In aggravated cases its course can often, but not always be traced on to the lungs. It produces inflammation in those organs, characterised in a few cases by congestion; in others by that peculiar consequence of congestion, hepatization;—the celluler texture of the lungs is obliterated, a portion of them becoming one uniform mass. Most frequently, however, when the lungs are affected at all, we find tubercles—miliary tubercles, minute granulated specks on the surface or in the parenchyma, and not accompanied by much inflammation. Here are specimens of this affection of the lungs in glanders. In a few cases we have larger tubercles which have softened and burst, and terminated in vomica.

The appearances of the lungs to which I would chiefly direct your attention, and as throwing great light on the primary seat of the disease, are these—viz. the occasional absence of any morbid affection of the lungs, even in the most aggravated cases of glanders, and the correspondence between the lung that may be affected, and the nostril whence the discharge proceeded.

A record of nineteen cases of discharge from the left nostril presents the following results:—In four, no affection of the lungs; in ten, conges-

tion, or hepatization, or other marks of inflammatory action in the left lung only—the right lung was perfectly sound; in two cases, both lungs were affected, but the left lung most so; and in three cases both were nearly equally affected. In eight cases of discharge from the right nostril, two presented no disease of the lungs; in four, the right lobe only was diseased; in one, both were affected, but the right lung most violently; and in one, both lungs were equally diseased. In ten aggravated cases there was discharge from both nostrils; the left lung only was diseased in one; and in the other nine; both presented nearly equal traces of inflammation. The lesions of the abdominal viscera, and of the brain and its membranes, seemed to be perfectly accidental.

We are now, I think, gentlemen, prepared to come to some satisfactory conclusion as to the primary seat and nature of glanders in our next lecture.

THE GARDENER.

From the Worcester Palladium.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The first knowledge we have of the growing of Silk, is derived from Chinese history. The silk worm was first known in that part of China anciently called Serica, where forests of the white mulberry tree grew spontaneously. Among the claims of antiquity put forth by that strange race of men, we find it mentioned that more than 700 years antecedent to the time of Abraham, they had directed their attention to the culture of silk. One of the Empresses of the Celestial Empire, with the aid of her retinue of women, introduced the silk worms into the apartments of the imperial palace, and supplied them with leaves from the mulberry tree. The cocoons thus produced were found to be much more valuable than those which were produced in the open air. The queen and her women wrought the silk which they cultivated into garments, which they embroidered and otherwise tastefully decorated. It soon became the common apparel for all the "aristocracy" of China. Subsequently it became an article of commerce with the western nations, where eventually it was grown and manufactured. The Greeks derived their first knowledge of silk from the military expedition of Alexander, and Aristotle called the attention of his countrymen to the importance of the subject at least three centuries and a half before the commencement of the christian era. The Saracens introduced it into Spain when they conquered that country; and as early as the middle of the twelfth century it had become a source of much wealth to the Spanish nation.

Italy is celebrated for its productions of silk; yet it was not introduced into that country until the 16th century. In other parts of Europe its progress was more slow. Since the introduction of the mulberry tree into France, near the close of the 16th century, the French, instead of paying many millions annually to other nations, make an estimated profit of more than $7,000,000, yearly on their silks.

In the colony of Virginia, considerable effort was made for the production of Silk. Mulberry trees, seeds, and worms were sent over and furnished gratuitously by the British government, and we find it recorded that Charles II. once stated to Governor Berkley that he had himself worn Virginia silk, and found it fully equal to that of other countries. In 1661, Charles II. offered a large premium of tobacco to whoever should excel in the culture of silk; and, three years afterwards, one gentleman claimed the premium for 70,000 trees which he then had growing.

In 1735 *eight pounds* of raw silk were exported from Georgia; and for many years considerable quantities were annually exported. In 1759 the colony of Georgia exported upwards of 10,000 pounds of raw silk, which brought two or three shillings a pound more than the silk of any European country.

It was introduced into Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1760. But the Revolution came on, and there was no longer a foreign market for the raw material, and the colonists were not skilled in its manufacture. The exigencies of the country required that every man should be a soldier, or devote his time to such agricultural pursuits alone as might be requisite to the sustenance of himself and family. The business was resumed immediately after the Revolution; and in 1789, two hundred pounds of raw silk were made in the single town of Mansfield. We have seen it stated somewhere, that *five tons* of raw silk are now introduced annually in the three counties of Windham, Tolland, and New London. Three fourths of the population of Mansfield are now engaged in the culture of silk—some families producing from 20 to 100 pounds yearly. We believe that the farmers of Connecticut consider it the most lucrative part of their business. A knowledge of the process of raising the trees and producing the cocoons is very easily acquired. On an average 100 pounds of leaves, will produce a pound and a half of raw silk. One full grown tree, in a healthy state, will furnish a hundred pounds of leaves in a season. In the silk growing towns of Connecticut, a farm having mulberry trees on it is considered to be worth at the rate of one dollar a tree more than it would be without them. That it would be a profitable branch of agriculture there has never been a doubt. The greatest objection to entering into the business, has ever been the want of suitable machinery with which to manufacture the raw material into marketable fabrics. This desideratum has been happily supplied by Messrs. Gay & Moseley, of Connecticut, who have invented and put in operation machinery which works with ease and facility, and produces a fabric that equals the best of imported silks.

Mr. Gay was in this town last week, for the purpose of inducing our citizens to establish here a silk manufactory. He is prepared to supply the requisite machinery, and give such instruction in its use as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of the art. He had with him some beautiful specimens of the production of his machinery from an establishment which has gone into successful operation at Providence, R. I.

We are anxious to see the culture and manufacture of silk extensively established in New-England, as it will not only tend to diminish the importations of foreign silks, which now amount to about $10,000,000 annually, but will give to the North a great staple like that of the cotton of the South, and furnish to our whole population healthful and profitable employment: an employment admirably adapted to females and children.

That a branch of industry, so essential to the prosperity of Massachusetts, may be successfully established among us, we hope to see the subject brought before our Legislature, at an early day of its approaching session, that the patronage of the government may be applied in such a manner as shall promote every effort towards the attainment of success.

[From the Village Herald.]

Sir:—In your paper of yesterday, is an article, taken from Silliman's Journal for October, giving some account of a substitute for linen, said to have been recently discovered in Salem, Massachusetts, by a female, and to have been patented. I know some of the statements of the article to be correct, readily believing others of them, and am not without faith in the opinion of the writer, that the material is likely to become a staple and highly valued commodity of our country. The plant, from which the material is obtained, first attracted my attention on a farm upon Bush Creek in Harford county, Maryland, in the winter of 1824–5; and I was then told that a pelerine, made of the silky down, contained in the pod of the plant, had been presented to Mrs. Madison and much admired; and that, of a soft white hue at first, it afterwards became of a rich yellow color, and was still beautiful. Soon after the plant had been first observed by me I noticed some of it on hills in Ohio, near to the river of that name, and received information that young shoots of it were used by a few in the West as a substitute for asparagus; but imagine them to be a poor substitute, and that they can never be esteemed as an esculent. A lady in Kentucky told me that many years before that she had mixed the down from the pods with cotton, and having the mixture spun and wove, made into a waistcoat, which she sent as a present to a friend in Baltimore. It was stated at the same time that a like mixture had been spun and knit into sightly and exceedingly comfortable socks. In 1828 in a fallow field of Ezekiel Ferman, Esq. in Mason county, Kentucky, I saw the plant growing so thickly and luxuriantly over continuous acres, that one who did not know that the farmers there deem it a troublesome weed, might have taken it to be a cultivated crop. I then thought seriously of endeavouring to ascertain whether it might not be made extensively useful. In looking into books I found that its down was much used by the poor of Canada instead of feathers for beds. No other use of it, that I remember, was mentioned, or suggested. A slight incipient trial strengthened a notion which I had entertained, that it would make excellent and splendid paper. A few experiments were made with its sap, which resembles in consistency and color fresh cream. It cleanses the teeth well, but is too pungent to be used as a dentifrice. Perhaps it might act well in some instances in the place of cantharides. But of its chemical, or of its medical properties I am not competent to judge. Fresh fibres of the bark, corresponding with the parts of hemp and flax, that are used in manufactures, were tried slack and twisted with equal size of new hemp, similarly prepared, and thought

of the two to be the stronger. The experiment, however, was made by hand, and not with dead weights, by which greater precision, and of course more conclusive and satisfactory results, could have been attained. Threads and small cords of different sizes were made by hand from the fibres, and with strength united softness, flexibility, and a beautiful color or gloss; so that no doubt was left upon my mind that some fabrics of it would be superior to like articles of hemp, or flax; that in some respects it might take the place of silk; and that, if it could be readily disengaged in large quantities from the other parts of the plant, it would become a valuable material to the manufacturer and a profitable crop to the farmer. If, as is supposed at Lowell, it can be spun on machinery, perhaps it will compete in some particulars with cotton. Some, but very insufficient, experiments were made as to the proper time for saving the plant and for separating the fibre. Doctors Taliaferro & Donophan, whose minds, however, very naturally turned almost exclusively to the chemical and medicinal qualities of the plant, imagined that I intended to publish an account of it forthwith. But it was my design before doing that to have it fairly pressed into paper, twisted into cords and ropes, spun into threads and woven into cloth; and in doing so to learn something further about the proper method of managing it on farms and preparing it for the manufacturer.—Circumstances have hitherto prevented the design from being carried into effect, so that my countrywoman of Salem has got the start of me.

Swift having been charged with plagiarism from a foreigner—perhaps Rabelais—contended that the matter in dispute was original with him, as it was with the other; and that all, that could be properly said about it, was that the Frenchman had the advantage of having been born before him. The honored father of him, who writes these hasty remarks, undoubtedly discovered the rail-way and used it on a small scale more than thirty years ago, putting, however, instead of flanges on the wheels, curbs upon the rails, which plan answered his particular purpose best; but as he never patented, nor proclaimed, his invention, originality in the affair as certainly belongs also to some one else. In truth a contrivance for surmounting elevations, and which may be supposed to have suggested the present improved and extended rail-way, existed in England anterior to the date of my father's device, but, I am confident was unknown to him. These observations are intended to introduce and illustrate the declaration, that in claiming to have partially discovered six years ago the fitness of the plant, that has been alluded to, for various useful and beautiful manufactures, I have no intention to deny originality in the matter to the Salem discoverer, nor to lessen the merit of her labors. On the contrary I believe that she never heard of my humble experiments and opinions, cheerfully render her honor for her more efficient exertions, and hope they may prove serviceable to her country and the world, and creditable and lucrative to herself; and, if my letter shall produce any beneficial effects, one of them will be the promotion of her purposes.

The lady with whom I conversed upon the subject in Kentucky thought the fibres of the down too short to be spun alone, and that to fit them for being spun it was necessary to mix cotton with them. It is not stated in Silliman's Journal that the fancy articles, exhibited at the East, were made of the fibres of the bark; but passages of the communication induce me to think that they were, and I have supposed in the preceding remarks that such was the fact. One expression, however, in the Journal suggests a doubt upon the point, and leads me to add that, if the supposition be incorrect, experiments with those fibres ought in my judgment to be made without avoidable delay.

The little of the plant, that I have seen in this country, was scattered and meagre, and the greater part of the country, I think, is illy adapted to the growth of it. But though the citizens of all parts of the country cannot share the direct profits of the discovery, yet, if expectation in regard to it shall be realized, the consequential benefits of it to them will be such, that we are justified in making their public Journal a vehicle for communications on the subject. Besides it would be to impeach their patriotism, benevolence and magnanimity to suppose them unwilling to impart information, that may be useful, because their portion of the emolument cannot be equal to that of others. Parts of Maryland would grow the plant well; and the dry rich lands of the West near to our parallel of latitude would yield immense crops of it; but what climate is most favorable to it my information does not enable me to say. The botanical name of it I do not remember, and have not present access to books for the purpose of ascertaining, but its common name where I have heard it spoken of is cotton weed. I have expressed myself thus confidently, because, though the communication, to which this letter refers, does not name, nor describe the plant, from which the material, discovered in Salem, is obtained, yet the particulars, it states, are such as preclude doubt from my mind of its being the same plant, that was the subject of my own experiments.

Perhaps it ought to be mentioned that the down of Mrs. Madison's pelerine was unwrought.

Yours respectfully,

R. H. WINDER.

Somerset co. Md.
Nov. 26, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMAN'S KINDNESS.—Mr. *Flexible Grummet*, M. P. who writes "Leaves from my Log Book," for the London United Service Journal, and whose narratives have the air of authenticity much more than his name, relates the following incident which occurred while he was passing through a small village near Rochefort, France, as a prisoner, under a military escort.

I had obtained a fresh supply of canvas for my feet, which were much blistered and extremely sore; but this was soon worn out, and I suffered dreadfully.—About noon we halted in the market-place of a small town bearing every mark of antiquity, (I think it was Melle,) to rest and refresh. To escape the sun I took my seat on an old tea-chest, standing in front of a huckster's shop, and removed my tattered moccasins. Whilst doing this, an elderly woman came out of the shop accompanied by a young girl, very prettily dressed, and "Pauvre garcon?"—"Pauvre prisonier?" were uttered by both. The girl, with tears in her eyes, looked at my lacerated feet, and then without saying a word returned to the house. In a few moments afterwards she re-appeared, but her finery had been taken off, and she carried a large bowl of warm water in her hands. In a moment the bowl was placed before me,—she motioned me to put in my feet, which I did, and down she went upon her knees and washed them in the most tender manner. Oh, what luxury was that half hour! The elder female brought me food, whilst the younger, having performed her office, wrapped up my feet in soft linen, and then fitted on a pair of her mother's shoes.

"Hail! woman hail! last formed in Eden's bowers,
'Midst humming streams and fragrance-breathing flowers:
Thou art, 'mid light and gloom, through good and ill,
Creation's glory, man's chief blessing still!—
Thou calm'st our thoughts, as halcyons calm the sea,
Sooth'st in distress when servile minions flee;
And oh! without thy sun-bright smiles below,
Life were a night and earth a waste of woe."

During the process above mentioned, numbers had collected around and stood silently witnessing so angelic an act of charity. "Eulalie" heeded them not; but when her task had been finished she raised her head, and a sweet smile of gratified pleasure beamed on her face.

Durable Ink—Mr. Brande gives the following as the best proportion of ingredients for durable ink; 8 oz. of galls, 4 oz. of logwood, boiled in 12 pints of water, till reduced to six by boiling; then add 4 oz. of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) 2 oz. of sugar, and ¼ oz. of cloves. The best writing is liable to lose its color by long exposure to the air, or by the action of the acids or acid vapor, on which account Mr. Brande recommends that ink to be used in laboratories, for labels, or in certain manufactories where it is used, should have a stick of Indian ink dissolved in each pint.

Preservation of Seeds.—If seeds are intended to be sent a great distance or it is wished to preserve them a long time they should be wrapped in absorbent paper, and surrounded by moist brown sugar.

Chimneys.—Method of building Chimneys that will not smoke.—Contract the space immediately over the fire, so you may be sure of the air being well heated *there*; this will ensure a current upwards. All chimneys should be carefully built, and every joint well filled with mortar, so as to prevent communication in case of fire.

[*Dr. Thomas Cooper.*

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	—	3 00
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	5 00	6 00
Slaughtered,	"	3 00	4 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	56	—
White,	"	56	—
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	12	15
North Carolina,	"	14	16
Upland,	"	14	16
FEATHERS,	pound.	35	37
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 62	1 70
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 00	6 50
Do. do. baker's	"	5 50	6 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	4 75	5 00
Super Howard street,	"	4 62	4 75
" " wagon price,	"	4 50	—
City Mills, extra,	"	4 87	5 00
Do.	"	4 75	4 87
Susquehanna,	"	5 25	—
Rye,	"	4 00	4 12
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	3 00	3 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	—
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	16 00	—
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	5 00	—
Slaughtered,	"	5 50	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	15	—
second,	"	13	—
refuse,	"el.	11	—
LIME,	bush	30	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	30	33
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	60	—
Black eye,	"	80	85
Lady,	"	100	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 12	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	60	63
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 25	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,	"	15 00	25 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	3 50	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	4 00	—
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 03	1 09
Red,	"	90	95
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls	gallon.	31	32
" in hhds	"	29	—
" wagon price,	"	27	28
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	—	1 25
To Wheeling,	"	—	1 50
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	44 50	22 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	37 44	22 24
One half do	"	33 37	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30 33	20 22
Pulled,	"	31 33	22 24

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	$3 00	$5 00
BACON, hams, new,	pound.	11	—
Shoulders,	"	8	9
Middlings,	"	—	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	15	25
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	6 00	10 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 50	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	—
EGGS,	dozen.	19	20
FISH, Shad, salted,	barrel.	5 75	6 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	—
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	5 00	7 00
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 50	3 00
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart'r	31	50
LARD,	pound.	8	9
ONIONS,	bushel.	62	75
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	1 50	2 25
Ducks,	"	—	2 50
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	40	62
Sweet,	"	—	—
TURNIPS,	"	37	50
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	3½	4
Hind do.	"	6½	—

ADVERTISEMENTS

TO NURSERY MEN.

1630 Peach Stocks—One year old.
45 do. do.—two years old.
520 Fear do. two do. do.
740 Apple do. two do. do.
For sale cheap. Enquire at this Establishment.
Dec 9.

GRAPE VINES.

HERBEMONT'S Madeira, one, two, and three years old, from 25 cents to 75 each.
Isabella, two and three years old, at 25 to 50 cts each.
Catawba, one year old, 25 cts. each.
White Scuppernong, two years old, at 37½ cents each.
Sultana, one year old, at 50 cts. each.
Woodson, two years old, at 37½ cents each.
Red Bland, one year old, at 25 cts. each.
Are for sale at this establishment, and will be well packed to go any distance. no. 25

GAMA GRASS SEED

JUST received, and for sale at this Establishment—Price 50 cents per ounce.

PEA FOWLS.

ONE pair 2 years old, and one pair 3 years old, for sale at this establishment. Price $3 a pair. no 4

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

THE subscriber has on hand a few hundred of this celebrated Tree, unrivalled in the quality of its leaves as food for the silk worm, for which he is ready to receive orders (accompanied by the cash) with *particular* directions for the delivery of the trees on or after the first of Nov. next. Price 50 cents each, $5 per dozen, or $40 per hundred.

The success and ease with which this tree is propagated, the extraordinary quickness of its growth, the superiority of its leaves over *all* others for the silk culture, and its uncommon luxuriance and beauty, altogether recommend it to the favourable notice of *every farmer* as a most valuable acquisition. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
aug. 26 Amer. Far. Estab.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

HYACINTHS, Tulips and a general assortment of Bulbous Roots, suitable for the present season, for sale low at this establishment by
Oct. 28. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

BAKEWELL RAMS.

TWO Bakewell Rams of good size and quality, for sale by a farmer near Baltimore at $20 each. Apply to I. I. HITCHCOCK,

WESTPHALIA GEESE.

A FEW pairs of these very superior Geese are now ready for delivery at 5 dollars a pair. Apply to I. I. HITCHCOCK,
no 18 Amer. Far. Estab.

WHITE TURKIES.

I HAVE now ready for sale, several pairs of these truly beautiful fowls, at $5 a pair, they are of this year's crop. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
no 18 American Farmer Establishment.

FRUIT TREES—CHEAP.

An Invoice of fruit trees from a first rate nursery, having been missent, is offered by the owner for sale at a reduced amount. The opportunity is a favorable one for procurring a lot of first rate trees, at a great bargain. The following is a list of the trees which are laid in the ground by the heels so as to continue unhurt till next spring if necessary.

APPLES.

2 Monstrous Pippin.
2 Flushing or Esopus Spitzenburgh.
2 Royal Pearmain.
2 Long Island Russet.
2 Winter Pearmain.
2 Alexander—a new Russian apple, very large and of great celebrity.
2 Rhode Island Greening.
2 Pomme d'appi, or Lady apple.
2 Carthouse.
2 Newtown Spitzenburgh.
2 Bellflower.
2 Vandevere.
2 Red sweet Vandevere.
2 Michael Henry Pippin.
1 Winesap.
1 Rambo or Romanite.
1 Large Yellow Newtown Pippin.
6 York Greening.
7 Red Streak.

PEACHES.

1 Teton de Venus.
4 Malcaton.
1 Lehman's cling.
2 Gough's Cling.
3 Oblong open Peach.
1 Fine Cling.
2 Early Etna.
4 Budded trees that have lost their labels.

PEARS.

2 Jagonelle.
1 Portugal.
1 Summer bergamot.
1 Ambert.
1 Butter.
1 Seckel.
2 St. Germaine.

PLUMS.

1 Peters' large Yellow Gage.
1 French do. do.
1 Gage.
1 Egg.
1 Imperial.
1 Bolmar's Washington.
1 Blue Damascene.

CHERRIES.

2 Morrello
1 Orleans.
2 May Duke.

QUINCES.

1 Portugal
1 Orange.

The Invoice including packing mats, &c amounts to $30, and the whole will be sold for $20, which may be sent to I. I. HITCHCOCK.
Amer. Farm. Estab.

AGENCY FOR TREES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to his customers and the public generally, as agent for the procurement of Fruit and other Trees. It may not be generally understood or duly considered, that few nurseries contain *all* kinds of trees in equal perfection. One, for instance, is celebrated for its fine apple trees, another for its peaches, and a third for its plums or pears, while scarce any of them can make up a collection of *all kinds* of trees of the best quality. In this respect the subscriber flatters himself that he possesses peculiar advantages. His own nursery is not extensive or forward enough to afford many trees for sale yet, and his acquaintance with nearly all the most eminent nurserymen in this country, and of the peculiar excellencies of their respective establishments enables him to select from them all, probably a better collection of fruit trees than any one of them can furnish. Trees ordered from any particular nursery, can be selected by me, will be charged at nursery prices and 10 per cent commission added. Orders ought to be forwarded immediately, and all confided to the subscriber's agency shall receive his best attention.
I. I. HITCHCOCK,